

The Daily Statesman.

VOL. VII. NO. 182. NEW SERIES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1860

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR,
Invariably in Advance.

The Ohio Statesman

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office No. 38, 38 and 40, North High St.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

Daily By the Carrier, per week, 12¢.

Tri-Weekly 80¢ per year.

Weekly 100¢ per year.

Advertisements by the Square.

One square 100 lines, 10¢.

One square 200 lines, 20¢.

One square 300 lines, 30¢.

One square 400 lines, 40¢.

One square 500 lines, 50¢.

One square 600 lines, 60¢.

One square 700 lines, 70¢.

One square 800 lines, 80¢.

One square 900 lines, 90¢.

One square 1000 lines, 100¢.

One square 1100 lines, 110¢.

One square 1200 lines, 120¢.

One square 1300 lines, 130¢.

One square 1400 lines, 140¢.

One square 1500 lines, 150¢.

One square 1600 lines, 160¢.

One square 1700 lines, 170¢.

One square 1800 lines, 180¢.

One square 1900 lines, 190¢.

One square 2000 lines, 200¢.

One square 2100 lines, 210¢.

One square 2200 lines, 220¢.

One square 2300 lines, 230¢.

One square 2400 lines, 240¢.

One square 2500 lines, 250¢.

One square 2600 lines, 260¢.

One square 2700 lines, 270¢.

One square 2800 lines, 280¢.

One square 2900 lines, 290¢.

One square 3000 lines, 300¢.

One square 3100 lines, 310¢.

One square 3200 lines, 320¢.

One square 3300 lines, 330¢.

One square 3400 lines, 340¢.

One square 3500 lines, 350¢.

One square 3600 lines, 360¢.

One square 3700 lines, 370¢.

One square 3800 lines, 380¢.

One square 3900 lines, 390¢.

One square 4000 lines, 400¢.

One square 4100 lines, 410¢.

One square 4200 lines, 420¢.

One square 4300 lines, 430¢.

One square 4400 lines, 440¢.

One square 4500 lines, 450¢.

One square 4600 lines, 460¢.

One square 4700 lines, 470¢.

One square 4800 lines, 480¢.

One square 4900 lines, 490¢.

One square 5000 lines, 500¢.

One square 5100 lines, 510¢.

One square 5200 lines, 520¢.

One square 5300 lines, 530¢.

One square 5400 lines, 540¢.

One square 5500 lines, 550¢.

One square 5600 lines, 560¢.

One square 5700 lines, 570¢.

One square 5800 lines, 580¢.

One square 5900 lines, 590¢.

One square 6000 lines, 600¢.

One square 6100 lines, 610¢.

One square 6200 lines, 620¢.

One square 6300 lines, 630¢.

One square 6400 lines, 640¢.

One square 6500 lines, 650¢.

ANNUAL PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WEEKLY OHIO STATESMAN.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS!!

THE WEEKLY OHIO STATESMAN IS PRINTED ON

A MAMMOTH SHEET,

AT THE LOW RATE OF,

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

It is an old and reliable Democratic Journal, and, as a political paper, has

No Superior in Ohio or any other State!

In addition to its political character, it is a first class newspaper, furnishing its readers with the

GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY,

An epitome of the stirring events constantly occurring at home and abroad, and choice mis-

cellaneous news. It also gives the latest and most reliable

MARKET NEWS

From all the principal marts of Trade and Commerce.

The Business Man, the Mechanic, the Farmer and the Laborer

Will find their tastes and interests consulted and attended to in the columns of

THE WEEKLY STATESMAN.

During the session of Congress and the Ohio Legislature, the readers of the WEEKLY STATES-

MAN will be furnished with a concise report of the doings of each of those bodies.

During the past year, the circulation of the WEEKLY STATESMAN has increased very rapidly,

being now more than double what it was twelve months ago. It is our desire to extend its cir-

culation, not only in Ohio,

But in all the States and Territories West of Us!

In proportion as it is diffused among the people, its usefulness will be increased; and we invite

our political and personal friends to aid us in giving to the WEEKLY STATESMAN

THE LARGEST POSSIBLE CIRCULATION

Among the people. The price of the paper is so low that no Democrat need be without it. As

an inducement to friends to aid us in increasing the circulation of the WEEKLY STATESMAN, we

will give

A PREMIUM OF THIRTY DOLLARS

To the person who will, by the 1st day of January, 1861, send us the Largest Club of yearly

subscribers, with the cash for the same; TWENTY DOLLARS to the person who sends us the

second largest Club of subscribers; and TEN DOLLARS to the person who sends us the

third largest Club of subscribers; and to each person who sends us a Club of

ten yearly subscribers, with the cash for the same, we will send a copy of the

Weekly Statesman One Year without Charge!

Let those who are willing to compete for the Premiums, or solicit subscribers for the States-

man, cut out this Prospectus out of the paper and attach to it a strip of writing paper, on which

to record the names of all persons who may become subscribers.

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

PUBLISHERS OHIO STATESMAN.

NAMES.

STONE'S BAZAAR.

No. 4 Gwynne Block.

A. P. STONE & O'HARRA

RENEWING THEIR WIN-

TER GOODS, and invite the public to inspect

their stock. The goods are of the latest and

most fashionable styles, and are of the

best quality. The goods are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

best quality, and are of the

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

Daily, per year, \$1.00.

Weekly, per year, \$1.00.

John Quincy Adams on Secession.

Concerning such a crisis as has now come

upon us, Mr. Adams said, with his accustomed

forethought:

"In the calm hours of self-possession, the right

of a State to secede from the Union is equally

denied by the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Nations ac-

knowledge no judge between them upon earth,

and their governments from necessity, must, in

their intercourse with each other, decide when

the failure of one party to a contract to perform

its obligations involves the other from the recip-

rocal fulfillment of its own. But this last of

earthly powers is not necessary to the freedom

or independence of States, connected together

by the immediate action of the people, of whom

they consist. To the people alone is there re-

served, as well the disolving, as the constitu-

ent power, and that power can be exercised by

them only under the tie of conscience, binding

them to the maintenance of the principles of

justice, and to the preservation of the Union.

With these qualifications, we may admit the

same right as vested in the people of every State

in the Union, with reference to the General

Government, which was exercised by the people

of the United States, in reference to the

supreme head of the British empire, of which

they formed a part—and under these limitations

have the people of each State in the Union a

revolutionary right to secede from the con-

federated Union itself.

"Thus stands the River. But the indis-

soluble link of union between the people

of the several States of this confederation,

is after all not in the right, but in the

heart. If the South should ever come (may

Heaven avert it) when the affections of

the people of these States shall be alienated

from each other, when the fraternal spirit shall

give way to cold indifference, or collisions of

interest shall foster hatred, the bands of po-

litical association will no longer hold together.

Parties no longer attracted by the magnetism

of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies;

and far better will it be for the people of the

United States to part in friendship from each

other, than to be held together by constraint.

Then will be the time for reverting to the

precedents which occurred at the formation and

adoption of the Constitution, to form again a

perfect Union, by dissolving that which

could no longer bind, and to leave the separated

parts to be reunited by the law of political

attraction to the centre."

The Iron Trade of Lake Superior

A correspondent of the Chicago Times com-

municates the following interesting facts re-

lative to the development of the great iron

trade of Lake Superior:

Very few of our readers are aware, doubt-

less, of the revolution which is now noiselessly

progressing in the iron trade of the great

Lake, and which, although developed

within the last four or five years, has already

effectually and forever changed the source

of supply from the East to the West. The re-

alization of this fact is to be seen in the re-

turn of the business season just closed at the

port of Marquette, the present only outlet of

iron mines and manufactures of Lake Superior.

Washington and the Corner-Stone

A correspondent of the Bangor Whig gives

the following reminiscences of Gen. Washing-

ton:

"Being on a visit to Washington, during the

recess of Congress in the spring of '57, I walked

one day with a friend, to view the works which

were then already in progress for the extension

of the Capitol. As we strolled among the

pillars in the basement of the old building, we

were met by a venerable-looking man, having

the appearance of a countryman, who seemed

to be there on the same business that we were.

We entered into conversation with him, and he

informed us that he was a Virginian, 'raised'

a few miles down the river, not far from Mr.

Vernon. 'Very likely, then,' we remarked,

'you may recollect Gen. Washington?'

'Perfectly well,' replied he, 'indeed, I saw him

when he laid the foundation of this building,

I was but a boy then,' he continued, 'but I

remember very distinctly how he looked as he

stood in this way over the stone, and settled it

in its place with a pry. It was a huge stone,

and as placed, it must have required a little

strength to move it, but the General was very

athletic man, and moved it apparently with ease.

There were a number of boys there from our

neighborhood, and he was a standing marvel to

us all, how the General moved that stone. A

few days after, the General happened to be rid-

ing by our school house on horseback, as we

were playing outside. We all pulled off our

hats to him, and he stopped his horse for a

moment, and spoke to us very pleasantly. One

of the boys cried out, 'Please, General, tell us

how it was you moved that great stone up on

the other day?'

'Why, boys,' said he smiling, 'I did move the stone.'

'You moved it, we all saw you.' 'Well, boys,'

said the General, looking very seriously and

speaking slowly, shaking his long finger at us,

as he spoke, 'Do you see that nobody ever

moves that stone again!'

The Flight of the Emperor of China.

The Monitor of the Press gives the following

details of the flight of the Emperor of

China, as it is called, in Tartary.

The country of the Manchoux forms part of the

provinces of the empire, and is situated in

three departments. The first is that of Chi-

King, having for its chief town Moukden or

Foung-Tsen; the second, Ghirui, with a chief

town of the same name; and the third is Sak-

halien-Ghien, with Tai-Tsien as its capital.

It is in the country of the Manchoux that

are to be found the most devoted partisans of

the Tartar-Manchoux dynasty, which effected

conquest of China in 1644, and still reigns over

that vast empire. Manchouxia is separated

from the province of Petchili in which Peking is

situated, by that of Loatung. Between the two